

Professor Smith's appreciation of nature, commitment to the preservation of the environment, and love for CSUDH, the Memorial Garden will serve as a lasting legacy to this extraordinary father, husband, activist, scholar, and teacher. Supported by his widow, June Smith, her family, and many friends, this garden will provide, as June says, "a place where people can have quiet contemplation and appreciate nature."

Greg Smith was a city of San Pedro resident, a leader in my district who became a faculty member at CSUDH in 1968 because he wanted to give back to his community. He taught with intelligence and passion, but most importantly he taught from the heart.

A noted scholar and educator, Greg took his students all over Los Angeles so that they could better understand the demographics and issues of the different communities within LA County. Greg was a political geographer who not only studied how the shifting political landscape affected the world, he became actively involved in organizations such as the California Coastal Commission and Los Angeles Tree Commission in order to influence the preservation of the environment in California.

Greg retired from CSUDH in 1992 after having inspired and touched thousands of students, staff and faculty colleagues. It was 5 years after his retirement, while hiking in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, that Greg died of an apparent heart attack at the age of 66.

Greg was a role model to those who knew him and inspired many to continue his efforts to preserve the environment. His research on environmental stability, preservation of mountain tops, land surface design and river water containment contributed greatly to the Nation's knowledge base and ability to preserve agricultural and natural resources.

Greg met his wife June, a professor of English at Harbor Community College, while they were undergraduates at Reed College in Portland, OR. They have been residents and active members of the San Pedro community since the late 1960s and have two children, Gillia and Cyrus, and a grandson, Hudson Gregory.

I am proud that Greg Smith was my constituent. I am delighted that his family and CSUDH will be honoring the memory of this extraordinary individual with the Greg Smith Memorial Garden.

CONGRATULATING PATIENCE ANN DAVIS ON HER ADMISSION TO THE NORTH CAROLINA BAR

HON. HEATH SHULER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2007

Mr. SHULER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Patience Ann Davis on her admission to the North Carolina Bar. After years of hard work and dedication to her studies, Ms. Davis will now begin pursuing a career in the legal field.

Ms. Davis attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as an undergraduate. During her time at UNC, Ms. Davis was active in campus activities and academic life. Upon graduation from UNC, Ms. Davis enrolled in classes at the Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law at Campbell University to pursue her Juris Doctor degree.

She completed this program in the spring of this year, and successfully passed the bar exam soon after graduation.

As a Member of Congress, I have seen firsthand how the law can be used as a force for good. I look forward to following the career of Ms. Davis, as she uses her knowledge and expertise in the law to serve others and to pursue legal and social justice.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Patience Ann Davis.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. ROLAND R. PINEAU

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2007

Mr. McCOTTER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor and acknowledge the extraordinary life of aviation electronics technician Chief Roland R. Pineau, and to mourn his passing upon the 40th anniversary of his death.

Born on July 6, 1929, Chief Pineau devoted his life to God, family and our country in the U.S. Navy. In 1946, at the age of 17, Chief Pineau embarked on a 21-year naval career, which included service in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. After more than 20 years of service, Chief Pineau volunteered for a third tour of duty in Vietnam where he was stationed as an aviation technician chief on an E-1B aircraft commonly known as "Willy Fudd." On October 8, 1967, during a combat support flight mission the "Willy Fudd" went down 14 miles south of DaNang, South Vietnam on a steep mountain slope. Chief Pineau and 4 other crew members were listed as Prisoners of War/Missing in Action. For his courage and bravery, Chief Pineau was awarded 3 Air Medals, 2 Gold Stars, 2 National Defense Awards, a Korean Service Medal, China Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, and a Navy Commendation Ribbon.

And there his story remained, until November 2006, when communist Vietnam announced its recovery of Chief Pineau's remains from the Willy Fudd's crash site. After 40 years, on October 9, 2007, having finally returned home, Chief Pineau was formally laid to rest by his loved ones, who never succumbed to their grief and faithfully fought for this day on his behalf. Chief Pineau is survived by his parents, Robert and Elizabeth Pineau, his brother, Dennis Pineau, and his beloved wife, Jackie Pineau. A beloved and noble man—an American—Chief Pineau will be sorely missed.

Madam Speaker, Chief Roland Pineau is remembered as a brave soldier, a loyal friend, and a dedicated husband. Today, as we bid him farewell, I ask my colleagues to join me in mourning his passing and honoring his unwavering patriotism and eternal sacrifice to our community and country.

CONGRATULATING KIRSTIE E. WADE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2007

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Miss Kirstie E. Wade of Argyle High School in Argyle, Texas, for being chosen as a semifinalist in the 44th Annual National Achievement Scholarship Program. It is an honor to have such a qualified student in the 26th District of Texas.

The National Achievement Scholarship Program began in 1964 as a way to provide scholarships to promising black students. Since 1964, almost 28,000 students have been provided with scholarships totaling more than \$88 million.

Miss Wade was one of 114 semifinalists from the State of Texas. She was chosen based on her Preliminary SAT scores. Finalists will be chosen based on abilities, achievements, and potential for success. The scholarship winners will be announced in April of 2008.

I extend my sincere congratulations to Miss Kirstie E. Wade and her family for her academic achievements at Argyle High School. Her dedication and commitment to her education will lead her to great things. I wish her the best of luck with the remainder of the National Achievement Scholarship Program.

IN HONOR OF MONTEREY-SALINAS TRANSIT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2007

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I have the distinct honor and privilege of representing California's 17th congressional district and, on behalf of all the residents of the central coast, I would like to commend to my colleagues' attention the 35th Anniversary of Monterey-Salinas Transit.

The Monterey Peninsula Public Transit System Joint Powers Agency was formed by the cities of Carmel, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Seaside and the county of Monterey on October 1, 1972. As the predecessor of Monterey-Salinas Transit, it served the Monterey Peninsula area, and later expanded to provide service to the cities of Marina, Salinas, and Watsonville, now serving all of northern Monterey County with new connections into Santa Clara County, including downtown San Jose. It is the foresight of the MST member jurisdictions that has enabled the transit service to be on the cutting edge of technology and service, with ridership of nearly five million passengers each year, including a paratransit van service for disabled customers, a Waterfront Area Visitor Express service for tourists, and the innovative Carmel Valley Grapevine Express.

Not only does MST play a significant role in the transportation system of the Monterey Bay region, but it helps meet the basic transportation needs of thousands of constituents. A majority of MST passengers are either elderly or low-income. More than two out of every five

MST passengers live in a household without an automobile. For the more than four thousand riders who depend on public transportation every day to get to work, the safe and reliable bus system that MST operates is a necessity for their economic independence.

In addition, MST is at the forefront of mixed-use TOD—transit oriented development—promoting community livability and sustainable development along bus routes. Connecting housing and transportation will be the key to retaining the unique quality of life for residents and visitors to the beautiful Monterey Peninsula. It was my privilege earlier this month to help MST mark a milestone in its history and operations with the opening of the new Marina Transit Exchange. The first phase offers customers and staff expanded amenities, electronic signage, and other customer information services and the second phase will provide MST developed housing.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to commend Monterey-Salinas Transit for providing 35 years of exemplary public service to the central coast of California, and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to wish them well on the next 35 years.

TORTURE POLICIES UNDERCUT U.S. LEADERSHIP ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2007

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to two events last week that, taken together, illustrate the damaging effect that this administration's policies have had on America's credibility as a global leader on human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

First of all, on Friday, the 56 OSCE participating States concluded their annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw, Poland. This meeting is Europe's largest regional human rights forum where governments and nongovernmental organizations gather to take stock of how countries are implementing the commitments they have undertaken in the Helsinki process relating to human rights and democracy. As such, this meeting provides an important opportunity for the United States to raise and express concern about serious instances of noncompliance and negative trends in the expansive OSCE region stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

Separately, on Thursday of last week—just as the Warsaw meeting was drawing to a close—the New York Times ran an article revealing the existence of two classified legal memos authorizing the use of interrogation techniques that, to many reasonable minds, rise to the level of torture, or at least cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment—both categories of treatment prohibited under the United Nations Convention Against Torture, to which the United States is a party. These memos have already been dubbed by some as “torture memo 2.0” and “torture memo 3.0,” and were reportedly authored by

Steven G. Bradbury, who has headed the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel since 2005.

Madam Speaker, 3 years ago the world was shocked—and the United States was shamed—by pictures showing detainees standing on boxes with hoods over their heads and electrical wires attached to their fingers. But perhaps even more shocking and more shameful was the surfacing of the so-called “torture memo,” adopted by the Department of Justice in 2002 and leaked to the public in 2004. The very existence of such a memo was rightly and widely understood to mean that abuses did not just occur by rogue elements or as an aberration, but stemmed from a government policy to effectively authorize the use of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The 2002 memo was so scandalous that shortly after it was leaked, it was disavowed by the Department of Justice itself.

For many people, the existence of “torture memo 2.0” and “torture memo 3.0” will not come as a surprise but rather as a confirmation of what they suspected to be the case. Certainly, when one looks at the statements issued by the President when he signed into law the 2005 Detainee Treatment Act and the 2006 Military Commissions Act, there was every indication that he considered himself in no way bound by those laws as passed by Congress.

There are, of course, enormous implications for the United States when the President considers himself beyond the reach of the Congress and outside the scope of the Constitution. The President's policies on torture have seriously undercut American credibility on the very issues this administration purports to hold dear—human rights and democracy promotion.

Can you imagine being at a meeting—like the one that has just concluded in Warsaw—where the United States is supposed to express its concern about a whole range of human rights issues, including the issue of protecting human rights while combating terrorism, when this latest revelation about this administration's torture policies hits the front pages?

Regrettably, American credibility as an advocate for human rights and democracy has continued in free fall in the face of this latest revelation and attendant implausible denials. Beyond the victims of abuse themselves, U.S. interests are being seriously undermined, including the campaign to win hearts and minds around the globe.

Not surprisingly, the administration's dissembling denials cannot repair the damage that has been done. It will take considerable time to restore the good name of our country—time, and concrete action by this body.

In such circumstances, actions speak louder than words, and two steps must be taken to help restore America's tarnished reputation, help clear out the thicket of legal cases created by the President's disastrous policies, and position the United States to build more effective alliances in our counterterrorism operations.

First, I urge my colleagues to restore habeas corpus—and the sooner, the better. The Military Commissions Act of 2006 was a travesty of justice, but perhaps no part of that legislation departed so sharply from our legal heritage as the decision to deny individuals the

most basic right recognized since the Magna Carta: the right to challenge their detention. If we are to convince the world that we do not routinely torture terrorism suspects, providing these detainees one of the most basic legal safeguards is a good place to start.

Second, we must close the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay—a measure I called for at a hearing on Guantanamo I chaired in June. To this end, the United States should release or transfer detainees elsewhere and, for those whom we believe we must hold and try, detainees should be transferred to the United States. Terror suspects can be tried by our Federal courts; they might be tried by military commissions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; I'd even consider the establishment of special domestic terror courts, as in Spain. But it is time for the President to listen to his own senior officials, including Secretaries Gates and Rice, and close the GTMO camp.

Madam Speaker, while these two steps are not the only ones necessary to fully restore America's credibility and respect for the values we proclaim abroad, they would represent an important start. It is time for this great country to resume its rightful leadership role on human rights, democracy and rule of law, but first, it will need to lead by example.

HONORING DR. ALVAN E. FISHER

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2007

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Dr. Alvan E. Fisher, a pioneer in treating those affected by AIDS in Rhode Island, who distinguished himself with an extraordinary career as a courageous physician and leader in my home state and throughout the Nation. Dr. Fisher passed away on September 28, 2007, after dedicating over 25 years of service to the treatment of people with AIDS.

As a man with deep conviction and tremendous spirit of public service, Dr. Fisher in the early 1980s ventured into the care of patients who other doctors feared, and I am deeply honored to pay tribute to this outstanding Rhode Island native who spent 22 years in clinical practice in Rhode Island treating and advocating for patients with HIV/AIDS. AIDS Project Rhode Island recognized him with its first “Red Ribbon Community Service Award” in 2002, among many accolades he had received in his lifetime.

Dr. Fisher was a specialist in infectious diseases and a founding member of AIDS Project Rhode Island, where he was instrumental in establishing standards of care for patients with HIV and helping patients find doctors who would treat them. He served as chairman of the AIDS task force at Rhode Island Hospital and helped start the Brown University AIDS Program. More recently, Dr. Fisher continued his work in the field of HIV/AIDS treatment as senior director of medical affairs for Gilead Sciences, a biotech company in Foster City, California.

Dr. Fisher was ahead of the times and was someone who understood very well that through acts of bravery and by deeply caring, he worked every day to ensure that patients in